

THE

Business Journal.

Published by

THE STUDENTS OF THE B. Y. ACADEMY.

Provo, Utah, January 15, 1891.

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The Business Journal.

"LET EVERY MAN BE OCCUPIED."

VOL. I.

PROVO, UTAH, JANUARY 15, 1892.

No. 6

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THE BUSINESS JOURNAL.
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FAREWELL AND WELCOME.

Dr. Karl G. Maeser has said farewell to us in the capacity of principal of the Brigham Young Academy.

"Love begets love," and the students of the Academy especially, and the young people of the Territory generally, have learned to love this "grand old man" most devotedly, for he loves them and delights in the mission of his life of labor for them. During the past sixteen years, right nobly has he obeyed the behests of his love and fulfilled the requirements of his mission. He has been the shining light of the Brigham Young Academy. Night and day has he toiled with hand and planned with brain for the welfare of this grand institution, until obstacles have vanished like dew before the morning sun.

All honor to Dr. Karl G. Maeser May God preserve his life upon earth for many years to come and give him health and strength for the performance of much good in his enlarged field of labor as general superintendent of the church school system. And when statues are raised to the great men of Utah, let one of pure, white marble be placed foremost among them in honor of Dr. Karl G. Maeser.

We welcome Professor Benjamin

Cluff, Jr., as principal of the Academy. He is young and vigorous and, as already demonstrated, possesses marked ability. We trust the Academy will thrive and prosper under his fostering care as it has done under that of his predecessor and when the time shall come for him to lay aside his gown, may he look back upon a record equally praiseworthy.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

To the strong hand and strong head the capacious lungs and vigorous frame fall, and will always fall, the heavy burdens; and where the heavy burdens fall, the great prizes fall too.—*Laws of Life.*

THE BUSINESS JOURNAL is of the opinion that the introduction of military training into the Academy is a good thing and will be a source of many beneficial results. It will put a better color into some of the pale faces and blanched cheeks, straighten up some of those rounded shoulders and give the students the exercise which they so much need. It is good to have a well stored mind and a vigorous brain, but it is equally essential, and is productive of much more real comfort and enjoyment in life, to have a good sound body. Of course the paramount object should be the attaining of both. In youth is the proper time to lay a firm foundation for mental and constitutional strength.

Especially is it necessary that the professional or business man should be possessed of a sound constitution. This is an age of business energy, and the business man who cannot work long and hard when occasion demands, to use a common phrase, "gets left," and no man can work long and hard unless he is possessed of bodily health and vigor. If you are a merchant it will sometimes be necessary for you to work day and night, almost constantly, for a week or more. Those spring or holiday goods must be opened up and placed on the shelves or your competitors will be first in the field. You

are a physician and an epidemic comes along. It is necessary that you should ride day and night, snatching an hour's sleep when you can. Perhaps you are a lawyer. A great case has engrossed your attention for a week. You are tired and worn out, but you cannot rest to-night. You must prepare a strong, clinching argument to be delivered before the jury in the morning. In all of these emergencies, which will frequently arise in active life, the man with a strong, healthy body always has a great start in the race and generally wins. The weak, puny man sinks beneath his labors, and, is perhaps compelled to retire from business at forty, his health shattered, when he should be in the prime of manhood.

True, the professional or business man does not need the muscle of a pugilist. It is not necessary that he should be a Pete Jackson or a Sullivan, but it is the sound constitution, the vigor and freshness of body that he requires. As Dr. Matthews says, "A sound constitution is indispensable to good leadership, and he who lacks it, though he may live a useful and reputable life—may even become a first-rate second-rate man—must not think to command."

THE holidays are over and the old students have gone to work in a we-are-now-ready-for-business sort of a way. The new students, and there are many of them, are a bright looking lot and are evidently here to make the best of their time.

JUDGING from the tone of the daily papers, the Salt Lake public are greatly elated over the discovery of natural gas near their city. We trust they have a good foundation for their elation and that it is not another Deep Creek fizzle.

MR. L. E. EGGERTSON, a graduate of Ypsilanti Business College is welcomed to the corps of instructors of our institution.

HONEY AND VINEGAR.

On entering a town in this county a few days since we beheld in front of a cottage a rudely painted sign as follows: "Honey and Vinegar for Sale Here." Here was a business on a small scale that struck us as being a good comparison of most of the business pursuits of life.

When we buy well and sell on a good margin, we are dealing in the honey of life; when we buy poorly and have a hard stock of goods left on our hands, its vinegar we are handling—and sour vinegar, too. When we are successful in any enterprise, our thoughts and dreams are apt to be of a honied nature, and when reverses overwhelm us, we make grimaces and wry faces over the vinegar. In health we have the honey; in sickness, the vinegar. In short, honey represents the prosperities of life, and vinegar, the misfortunes. But a kind Providence has watched over us, and has mingled the honey and vinegar in the cups of our lives that we be neither surfeited with the one nor pickled by the other. To none are given all the sweet of life or all the sour. Neither would be for our best welfare.

If you have not already done so, subscribe for **THE BUSINESS JOURNAL**. It is published by the students of the Academy and is a representative business paper of the school.

THE Brigham Young Academy grows and prospers.

THE LAW LECTURES.

The first of the series of law lectures to be delivered in the Academy was given by E. A. Wilson, Esq., on Monday last.

The gentleman first gave a brief explanation of the origin of law. Our laws are not all contained in our statute books, by far the greater part being the common law, which is an accumulation of legal decisions dating back 150 years in the English courts, and continuing down to the present time in both English and American courts. These decisions have been collected by Greenleaf and others and are accepted as authority by the courts.

Mr. Wilson next treated on his especial branch of legal instruction. Law of Evidence. Evidence was considered as a science and an art; positive, presumptive and circumstantial;

moral and demonstrative; competent and efficient; primary and secondary, documentary and oral, and relevant and admissible. General instructions on these various divisions were given. Also the meaning of "facts at issue" was explained.

REAL ESTATE.

On Wednesday evening, Hon. John E. Booth delivered his introductory lecture on Real Estate before the Law class.

Property was considered under three heads, real estate, personal property, and mixed property.

Real estate consists of the ground and all that is attached to it.

Personal property is that which is not attached, but is movable.

Mixed property is attached, but not permanently.

Titles are acquired to real estate in three ways, by purchase, descent or inheritance, or by conquest.

Purchasing real estate consists in giving value for it and this value should be reckoned in money, although it does not always consist of money. We have in this country the law of barter. A piece of real estate may be exchanged for another piece, or other property, but when the deed or bill of sale is made out, it must be in consideration of a certain money value—so many dollars, but it is not necessary that any money should be paid. In England, there is no barter law; money must be paid.

Descent or inheritance—When a man dies, the law provides how his property should be distributed among the heirs, unless there is a will. If there is a will, it is distributed according to its provisions, providing it has been made out in proper legal form and other legal requirements have been complied with.

Conquest—Great Britain acquires a great deal of land by conquest. She declares war, for some trivial cause, against a weaker nation. The war over, the defeated nation must pay the expenses. Having no money, Great Britain takes a portion of land in payment. A great deal of the land of the United States was acquired by conquest. The land acquired from Mexico was obtained principally in this way, but a very small sum having been paid to Mexico.

It is also sometimes considered that land is acquired by right of discovery,

but in reality this very rarely occurs. Great Britain, France and Spain claim tracts of country in America by right of discovery. But these countries were already inhabited when they were discovered. The European nations took possession of them because they were the stronger.

As far as we are concerned, the United States is the source to which we trace our ownership of land. Abstracts do not go beyond this.

The United States disposes of property in several ways—by grants, right of pre-emption, homestead, etc.

A number of large grants have been made by our government to corporations, but very few have been made to individuals. In New Mexico and California are a large number of grants which were made by the Mexican government and which hold good, by virtue of the treaty with the United States.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

D. D. Houtz, Esq., introduced the subject of "Constitutional Law" to the Law class on Thursday evening.

His remarks came under five heads, Natural rights of man, natural society, civil society, sovereignty and what constitutes a nation.

Natural rights of man—There are certain rights which man has regardless of the rules and regulations prescribed by government, such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These are general terms. These rights we cannot give to others for we alone are held morally responsible for their proper use. God gave them to us.

Natural society—In the natural society, no authority is recognized. The strong can prey upon the weak, without hindrance.

Civil society—In this form authority is recognized and mutual protection is given.

Sovereignty—Where a number of people delegate a paramount authority to the few, a sovereignty is created.

What constitutes a nation—Thus when a number of people conscious of their natural rights join together in civil society and concentrate their powers in delegated authority, we have what constitutes a nation. Here comes our constitutional law, which makes us moral, and making us moral, makes us free.

THE STUDY OF LAW.

The following points on the study of law we cull from the latest University of Michigan [Ann Arbor] circular:

The course of instruction for the degree of Bachelor of Law is a graded course extending over a period of two years of nine months each; and that for the degree of Master of Laws includes an additional year of the same number of months. The college year begins October 1, and continues till the Thursday following the last Wednesday in June.

THE LECTURE COURSE.

It is the design of the Department to give instruction that shall fit students for practice in any part of the country. The course of instruction embraces the several branches of Constitutional, International, Maritime, Commercial and Criminal Law, Medical Jurisprudence, and the Jurisprudence of the United States; and includes such instructions in Common Law and Equity Pleading, Evidence and Practice, as will lay a substantial foundation for practice in all departments of law.

Lectures are delivered as follows:

TO THE JUNIOR CLASS.

Pleading and Practice at Common Law.

Personal Property and Title thereto by Gift, Sale, Mortgage and Assignment.

Agency.

Private Corporations.

Partnership.

Fixtures and Easements.

Equity Pleading and Practice, Bailments.

Contracts.

The Law of the Domestic Relations. Torts.

TO THE SENIOR CLASS.

Jurisprudence of the United States. Evidence.

The Law of Municipal Corporations.

Bills and notes, and Commercial law Generally.

Constitutional Law.

Real Property Law, Including Landlord and Tenant.

Equity Jurisprudence,

Law of Carriers.

Criminal Law, and Medical Questions Bearing on It.

Wills, Their Execution, Revocation and Construction.

The Administration and Distribution of Estates of Deceased Persons.

Members of the junior class are not

allowed to attend the lectures delivered to the senior class. But the members of the senior class, inasmuch as they have been over the subjects of the junior year, are encouraged to attend the lectures delivered to the junior class so far as they may be able so to do.

In addition to the instruction by lectures is the instruction by text-books.

THE STUDY OF LEADING CASES.

As much benefit can be derived from a proper study of what are known as Leading Cases, and as it is desirable that students should be familiar with the more important of these cases, the members of the junior class are required to make a study of Leading Common Law Cases. The text-book to be used by the class during the year 1891-92 will be announced hereafter. This work is under the direction of Professor Knowlton.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

It is important for those who study the law with the view of becoming advocates, that they should give attention to the subject of forensic eloquence the better to equip them for the performance of their duties as advocates. It is a mistake to suppose that excellence in speaking is simply the gift of nature, and not the result of patient and persistent labor and study.

MASTER OF LAWS.

The following course of study is pursued by candidates for the degree of Master of Laws. And during the college year 1891-92 it is expected that this course will be enlarged by the addition of lectures on the Science of Jurisprudence, Roman Law and Administrative Law.

Public International Law.

Private International Law.

History of Modern Law.

Advanced Course in Constitutional Law and Constitutional History.

History of Real Property Law.

The Law of Railways.

The Law of Inter-State Commerce. Admiralty.

Codes and Code Practice.

The Law of Insurance.

Injunctions and Receivers.

Comparative Constitutional Law.

Toxicology in its Legal Relations.

Special Heads of Medical Jurisprudence.

Medico-Legal Microscopy.

Mining Law.

Patent Law.

Lectures will be delivered on the above subjects, and all candidates for the degree will be examined on the subjects so lectured on.

In addition to the above course the student will be required to prepare a

thesis on some subject to be approved by the Faculty, which thesis must be submitted at least two months prior to Commencement.

Edison's Electricity.

Book Agent—Let me show you a beautiful picture—an angel mother weeping over her orphan child—and below here is some very beautiful poetry. Now can I take your order for—

Provo Citizen—Have you heard of Edison?

Agent—Name 'pears familiar. Who is he?

Provo Citizen—He is the great electrical inventor. His last invention is the "Agent Lightning Exterminating Door Mat." Harmless looking enough but when the agent steps on it, you touch a knob, an electric current keels over the curse of modern society, an electric bell is rung, and an ambulance appears on the scene, and the carcass is removed. Have just received two mats and was about to put them down when you came in. I should like to experiment with them, so as to get the hang of it, so you would confer a great favor by waiting a few minutes until—

But the agent had fled.

Shorthand---The Preserver of Oratory.

BY ROBERT M. BOYLE.

The victor of thought
I have conquered? The forged chain
Which its cunning wrought
With mystic signs, the subtle brain

Has grasped. The swift muse
No longer takes her heav'nly flight,
With her glist'ning hues.
To face in the chasm of Night.

But the frankincense
Of genius, touched with Olympian
flame

In deepest eloquence,
Is preserved in the annals of fame.

When the soul, released
From the trivial thoughts of the clay,
To the radiant East
Turns, and looks through the portals
of Day.

When Diction, unbound,
Entwines with Rhetoric, and the tongue
From the dim profound
Speaks, as when Grecian gods were
young—

There my art follows:—
From the void of oblivion saves
The mem'ry, and hallows
Forever the moss-grown graves.

FAREWELL SPEECH.

The following is the farewell speech delivered by Dr. Maeser at the dedication meeting of the New Academy building. The Doctor's earnest eloquence moved many to tears while he was speaking:

There are two periods in a man's labors when circumstances seem to dictate to him the advisability of making as few words as possible, they are at the beginning and at the end of his work. At the former occasion, he may outline his work and make promises for its faithful execution, but behold, conditions arise altering the first entirely, or preventing the fulfillment of the second; the latter period is at the close of his work, when in most cases it would be best to let the work speak for itself. In the last of these conditions I find myself at the present occasion, at which, after a period of many changing scenes of light and of shade, I am about to surrender my office as the Principal of this Academy into other hands.

Although, whatever I may say, therefore, can neither add to nor take from the work done during the past fifteen years and a half; nor would it be possible to refer to any acts of sufficient moment in the history of the institution that were not already known to this audience, nor could I delineate any of her characteristics with the hope of enhancing the estimate in which she is held among the people—there is a Past remindful of struggles and victories, of sorrows and joys, of small beginnings and astonishing developments, claiming recognition; there is a Present beginning with gratitude for past achievements, with joy for beautiful surroundings, and pride in the general appreciation, giving us an object lesson; and there is a Future full of fond anticipations for continuous prosperity, of elements of increased usefulness and of prophecies for the participation in Zion's glory, enjoining upon us the duty of redoubled efforts.

All these considerations are grouped together in the kaleidoscope of the mind by the solemnity of the hour, and here I am in the faint endeavor to express in words the whole vision as reflected upon my soul.

When to the students at the beginning of the experimental term, April 24, 1876, the words of the Prophet Joseph Smith, that he taught his peo-

ple correct principles and they governed themselves accordingly, were given as the leading principles of discipline, and the words of President Brigham Young, that neither the alphabet nor the multiplication table were to be taught without the Spirit of God, as the mainspring of all teaching—the orientation for the course of the educational system inaugurated by the foundation of the Academy was made, and any deviation from it would lead inevitably to disastrous results, and therefore, the Brigham Young Academy has nailed her colors to the mast.

I had a dream, but in the language of Byron, it was not all a dream. One night, shortly after the death of President Brigham Young, I found myself entering a spacious hallway with open doors leading into many rooms, and saw President Brigham Young and a stranger, while ascending the stairs, beckoning me to follow them. Thus they led me into the upper story containing similar rooms and a large assembly hall, where I lost sight of my guides, and awoke. Deeply impressed with this dream, I drew up the plan of the location shown to me and stowed it away without any apparent purpose for its keeping nor any definite interpretation of its meaning, and it lay there almost forgotten for more than six years, when in January, 1884 the old Academy building was destroyed by fire. The want of new localities caused by that calamity, brought into remembrance that paper, which on being submitted suggestively to the board, was at once approved of, and our architect, a son of President Young, instructed to put into proper architectonic shape. Another period of eight years, however, had to pass, and the same month of January, consecrated in our hearts by the memory of that conflagration, had to come around eight times again, ere we were privileged to witness the materialization of that dream, the fulfillment of that prophecy. When in future days people will ask for the name of the wise designer of the interior of this edifice, let the answer be: Brigham Young.

If it is true, that in trying moments of great emergencies visions of the past are engrossing the mind with lightning rapidity, I do not wonder that just now the memory of those members of the board, that have followed already their great leader behind the veil, is assuming a startling

vividness. Thus I recall with a grateful heart the name of Sister Coray, and of Bishop Bringham and Harrington, who I doubt not together with President Brigham Young, are witnessing from the realms of the unseen world the proceedings of this glorious day. Ancient Rome engraved the names of her most distinguished senators on tablets of gold, but the Brigham Young Academy has more precious material to preserve the names of those faithful instructors that have labored in her halls until they were called away to other and more extensive fields. There will be written with imperishable letters of loving gratitude in the hearts of their pupils the names of Bishop John E. Booth, Drs. Milton H. Hardy, James E. Talmage, J. Marion Tanner, Prof. Willard Doane, Sisters Zina Y. Card, and Teenie Taylor and others, among which galaxy of bright stars I hope to gain a humble place from to day.

Among the words of the English language the word "Farewell" is the hardest to pronounce, and I, probably will succeed very poorly at my present attempt. So you will have to accept the will for the deed.

To President Smoot and the members of the Board of Trustees, I try to say it in expressing to them my gratitude for having staid by me in days of good and evil report; to my dear fellow teachers I leave my blessing and take with me the consciousness of their love and friendship; and to the students I repeat the words of Holy Writ, saying: "Remember your teachers who have taught you the word of God, whose end you should look upon, and follow their faith."

To you all I recommend my successor, Prof. Benjamin Cluff, bestow upon him the same confidence, trust and affection, which you have so lavishly shown me, and the seed of such love will bring you a rich harvest.

And now a last word to thee, my dear beloved Academy, I leave the chair to which the Prophet Brigham had called me, and upon which the Prophets John and Wilford have sustained me, and resign it to my successor, and others after him, all of whom will be likely more efficient than I was, but forgive me this one pride of my heart that I may flatter myself in saying: None can ever be more faithful.

God bless the Brigham Young Academy. Amen.

DR. KARL G. MAESER.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Karl Gottfried Maeser was born on the 15th of January, 1828 in Weisen, in the Kingdom of Saxony; his parents were Johan G. and Johanne C. Maeser. His father was foreman of the flower and fruit printing department of the Dresden china factory. Karl attended the parochial school till he was eleven years of age, when he became blind and was unable to see for eight months. Upon regaining his sight he attended a private school, and at the age of fourteen entered the Gymnasium Kreuz school (college of the cross), in Dresden, where he studied for two years, after which he was admitted to the Normal college in Friedrichstadt, Dresden, where he graduated four years later, May 20, 1848.

The following three years he was tutor in some Protestant families in Bohemia, and after that time he was called to teach in the First district school in Dresden, where he taught for one year and a half, when he was appointed as vice-director of the Budich Institute of Ninstadt, Dresden, having married, in the meantime, the daughter of his former principal. He embraced the gospel, October 15th, 1855, being baptised by Apostle F. D. Richards and Elder Wm. Bugle. He was the first one baptized into the church in that country. He organized a branch of the church in his native land, but was obliged to leave for England with his family and some of his relatives in the summer of 1856. There, he labored in London and adjoining regions as a missionary until June, 1857, when he and his family went to Philadelphia, where he arrived on July 3d.

The first night on American soil, one of his children died. He passed, until February 1858, a time of extreme poverty and privation, after which he accepted a position as music teacher in Charles City, Virginia, where he became intimately acquainted with the late President John Taylor, whose younger children he instructed on the piano. In 1860 Dr. Maeser emigrated to Zion, having charge of a company of saints as far as Florence, Neb., and from there on to Utah, acting as chaplain of a company under the captaincy of Patriarch John Smith. In November following, he commenced his labors as teacher in the Fifteenth

ward, Salt Lake City, laboring at first under many disadvantages, on account of his imperfect use of the English language, and his different methods of teaching.

President Brigham Young had his attention drawn to the poor teacher at an early age, and soon instructed him to take charge of the Union Academy in the Seventeenth ward, Salt Lake City. From there, by the solicitation of Bishop John Sharp, he went to the twentieth ward and organized a seminary which was attended by students from almost every ward in the city. In 1864, President Young called him to take charge of the President's private school, which he conducted until 1866, when he went on a mission to Switzerland and Germany. While presiding over that mission, he commenced the publication of a German paper called *Der Stem* which is still flourishing, and published the first German hymn book of the Saints, mostly all the original hymns being of his authorship or translation of well known Latter-day Saints' hymns.

Returning home, Dr. Maeser resumed his labors in the Twentieth ward school, and in addition conducted classes in the University of Deseret. Here he organized the first normal class in Utah, which soon developed into a normal department, and is still in a prosperous condition.

President Brigham Young, having founded the Academy bearing his name, appointed Dr. Maeser as principal. From its foundation the B. Y. Academy it has been steadily growing.

On June 8, 1888, he was called as general superintendent of all the church schools, but it was desired that he should remain principal of the B. Y. A. until that institution moved into the new building. On the 4th of January 1892, Dr. Maeser severed his official connection with the Brigham Young Academy, but he lives in the heart of every student.

Provo wants the Territorial capital.

NATURAL gas is creating a great excitement in Salt Lake.

A BILL has been introduced in Congress providing for local self government for Utah.

MUNICIPAL political strife is commencing.

Dedicatory Exercises.

On Monday forenoon, Jan. 4th, 1892, the faculty and students of the Academy together with many who had been such in former years, assembled at the old Academy building. They formed in procession and under inspiring strains of music they marched to their new home and entered under the leadership of Dr. Karl G. Maeser.

Many distinguished persons were present.

At the request of President Woodruff, the dedicatory prayer was offered by President George Q. Cannon.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. K. G. Maeser, President A. O. Smoot, Architect D. C. Young, Governor A. L. Thomas, Judge W. N. Dusenberry, Prof. B. Cluff, Jr., President Wilford Woodruff and President Geo. Q. Cannon.

Sentiments were offered by President Joseph F. Smith, Hon. L. John Nuttall and President Smoot.

The speeches were interspersed with music.

In the evening the students and many friends of the Academy glided the ethereal fanciful for the first time in the new building.

Amount of Material.

A description of the Academy building has before appeared in THE BUSINESS JOURNAL, but the following figures showing the amount of material used in the erection, its size, etc., given by President H. H. Cluff will not be uninteresting:

Cords of rock, 115; feet of cut slate, 5,990; bricks, 1,745,000; feet of lumber, 830,000; lath, 120,000; yards of plaster, 12,000; feet of metallic roofing, 19,200; pounds of iron 23,000; size of building, 168 feet by 117½; number of rooms, 32; halls, 3; coat rooms, 6; doors, 71; and windows, 186.

TEACHER—Brother —, you may read a selection from your paper.

Student—There is nothing in this paper worth reading.

Teacher—Why, how is that? What paper is it?

S.—I prefer not to state; the editor might find out.

THINGS are not always as they seem. Sometimes the man who wears a very small hat has the "big-head," but the man who has a great brain seldom gets the "big-head."

TALK WITH THE BOYS.

BY M. QUAD.

Fifteen or twenty of you boys get on your old clothes and come with me into the paint factory, and we will learn some secrets worth knowing.

To begin with, what is white lead, which is the basis of nearly all paints? "Don't know."

It would be odd if you did. Now and then you may find some one to tell you that the same lead you mold into bullets is the white lead you see in the paint-pots, but you will ask a great many people before you find one to explain the process of manufacture. Let us follow it out.

Iron is melted into what is called "pigs" for shipment and for convenient use. It is the same with lead, only the "pigs" are not as large and heavy. The first step in the manufacture is to corrode the lead. We will take what is called the "old Dutch process," because that makes the best article. The "pigs" are tossed into a melting furnace, and when reduced to a liquid state the metal is drawn off into molds which are called "buckle molds." The lead thus molded is called a "buckle," being a little round cake nearly as large as a saucer, but not so thick, and perforated in many places.

"These 'buckles' are carried by an endless belt and dropped into earthen jars of various sizes. At the bottom of each jar is a small quantity of acetic acid. When a jar is full of 'buckles,' which have been dropped in without regard to order, it is removed to the corroding house. Here these jars are placed in a row, covered by boards, the boards covered by tan-bark, and then another course of jars is added until all the room is taken up. There is nothing more to do for ninety days except to wait. The acid at once begins its work on the 'buckles,' and corrosion is the result. It isn't the acid direct, but its fumes, and the perforations of which I spoke permit the fumes to get to all parts of the little cake.

At the end of ninety days the lead should be corroded. The "buckles" are then bleached out until they look like crackers, and will crumble to pieces at the touch. The same acid which has befriended us in the corrosion is now our worst enemy, and must be got rid of. Haven't you rubbed your hand along the clapboards of a house and found it smeared with a

white powder? Well, that house was painted with lead from which the acetic acid was not thoroughly washed out, and the paint killed and powdered up.

The jars are taken to the washing troughs and their contents emptied in and the water is then let in and the batch is sluiced until we have a mixture the color of milk and scarcely heavier. After a deal of washing the water is drawn off and the lead is found at the bottom of the troughs. If the acid has been taken out it is shoveled into jars again, and these are carried into a hot air room and left to evaporate. When this has been accomplished the contents of the jars are emptied on copper drying-pans heated by steam. The stuff now looks like ice cream, but soon dries until it is as fine and almost as white as flour. To make paint it simply has to be ground to oil.

Let me ask you if that wasn't a curious discovery? Who could have got the idea into his head as he looked at a bar of lead, that it would preserve and beautify the buildings of the world? And the process requires so much time that men must have spent years in experimenting to get the right acid and the proper method of using.

Now, to prove to you that this white paint was once metal, we'll take this piece of charcoal, dig out a small hole in the center, and fill the cavity with paint. Now light your coal and put the blow-pipe at work, and what is the result? A ragged button of lead. Acid made it paint—fire turns it back to its original state.

The corroder ships to the paint factories by the barrel. At the factories the dry stuff is poured into paint mills, oil added, and the stuff is ground through three different mills before it comes out as you see it in the paint cans. If the paint man is making pure lead he adds nothing. If he so desires the lead is adulterated while grinding. There is a species of quartz rock called barytes. When this is pulverized it closely resembles lead, and is largely used to adulterate it.

Did you ever call a boy a "putty head?" Well, you did it without knowing anything about putty. Here is where it is made. So many pounds of whiting are placed in this great iron basin, so much oil added, and then the machinery is set in motion. Iron

knives kept mixing the stuff up and turning it over and over, and a grind stone, weighing 4,000 pounds and faced with iron, rolls around the basin twenty times a minute. This stone is called a "chaser," and it mashes the putty down as fast as the knives can fling it over. Pure putty is made almost entirely of whiting and linseed oil, although a small quantity of cotton-seed oil is used in every grade to prevent it from drying too soon. The next grade contains about half marble dust, and the poorest grade, which is good enough for all out-door work, is five-sevenths marble dust to two of whiting.

"But what is whiting?"

Ask your father that question and see if he can come within forty rods of a correct answer. I've many a time been told that it was clay. It is chalk—the very same chalk you use on the blackboard, only ground to a powder.

Now, about other paints. Red lead is the white lead burned on the copper pans I spoke of until it is red. Yellow ochre is a mineral; black is made from lamp-black, which is simply soot, and there are several kinds of paint which are simply a mineral clay purified and burned. Most of the colored paints—as blue, green, pink, etc., have white lead for a basis.

Here in the office of the factory is a fine pair of scales—delicate enough to weigh gold dust with, and here are two samples of Prussian blue which agents have brought in to sell. Both look alike, and each claims his sample to be the stronger. Now watch the factory man make a test. He weighs out one grain of each sample, and then five grains of white lead for each. In each case the one grain is mixed with the five on a palette, and whichever colors the white the bluest is of course the strongest sample. And now about the cans. You find them of all sizes, from the little chap holding four ounces to the big one holding a gallon. All are filled from a large tin bucket provided with a spout, and each is filled to exact weight. Here is a machine which puts the covers on. Formerly this work was done by a man with a soldering iron, and it was a slow process. The boy takes up a can on which other hands have placed the cover, and places it on the lower jaw of this machine. Up rises the jaw until the top of the can meets the solid plate above and then two or three

wheels chase each other around over the cover and crimp it down until it is positively air-tight and perfectly secure. A smart boy will stand here and cover 10,000 cans per day, while a man working with a soldering iron could not cover 300.

We have skipped many things about paints, but we have learned more by this visit than you could have acquired in any other way in a lifetime. It was not necessary to your future success to know these things, but you could also become a merchant without knowing that the earth revolves around the sun.

The Reception.

On Friday evening last the faculty tendered the students a reception at the Academy. The library had been cleared and in the center of the room were arranged two large tables well laden with apples, nuts and candies. After a general hand-shaking, all were invited to walk up to the tables. "Forward the light brigade," was the command, and the way that six hundred charged on those tables was splendid to see. Not one lagged behind. Soon they returned, and those tables had a lonely, deserted look.

After a while, the floor was swept and about twelve baskets of remnants—peanut shells, apple cores, etc.—were gathered up.

Dancing was next in order, after which L. E. Eggertson, John Hansen and Oscar Wilkins, in turn, recited and made the folks laugh.

Dr. Maeser made a few closing remarks, and the assemblage was dismissed, with the satisfaction of having spent a most enjoyable evening.

May we have many more such receptions.

You Can't Do It.

You can't fit yourself for real life by staying at home and "just growing up."

You can't get a good, thorough, practical education at any place but at a first-class school.

You can't fool away a part of your time at school and then feel easy by blaming it onto others and the school.

You can't long make people believe you are capable and honest unless you really are.

You can't give your whole energy to but one thing at a time. Have courage enough to let some things alone.

You can't succeed equally well in everything. Study yourself and your surroundings.—*Ex.*

THOSE AWFUL MORMONS.

Utah ranks fourth in literacy among the States and Territories of the Union. In view of this fact, and to those who have had the privilege of attending the B.Y. Academy and know something of the people of Utah, the following letter from Utah, published in *Peck's Sun* (Milwaukee, Wis.) will be exceedingly amusing:

"The poverty of these farmers amid their wheat fields and cattle ranges seems inexplicable to one who is ignorant of the animus of the Mormon leaders. He does not see that here in the little borough of Cooksville the vast scheme of robbery and oppression, of ignorance and vice, is bearing its legitimate fruit. I have wondered why the people do not rebel and refuse to pay tithing, but when I approached one man, in the very prime of life, who should have had the spirit of a young man on the subject, he said: 'I don't know. It is the way I have always been taught, and it must be right. There it goes again—the way I have always been taught.' Neither mind nor spirit to think for themselves, poor serfs! Far different was the answer I received from a Mormon girl, whose father is a well-to-do farmer in one of the most fertile and prosperous valleys of the Territory. I wish the Mormon sympathizers, from the White House down, could hear the words and tone: 'Yes, we young people in Utah haven't good schools, and it's the Mormons' fault. The leaders don't want us to learn for fear we will get our eyes open and then they would lose their tithing. I hate religion! It is a big scheme for robbing the poor. Look at my father. He ought to be a rich man, but the church has ground him as it has ground his wheat, and often he has been called to pay his \$5, \$10 or \$20 in tithing, and he has done it while his daughters were suffering for shoes. Look at—and his starving family. He had about twenty bushels of wheat left in March, and on it he and his family were to live until harvest.

'Along comes the Bishop. 'Good morning, brother. I want \$5 from you to pay Brother—'s fine,' and he takes ten bushels of wheat at 50 cents a bushel; he goes back to his starving, overworked wife and ragged babies, and never thinks that he is responsible for their suffering. The remainder of his wheat goes to the Zion's Co-op-

erative Mercantile Institution at 50 cents per bushel, and is returned to him in flour at \$5 per barrel. Look at the bishop's and the president's houses. No matter in what settlement you are, you can tell them at once—elegant on the outside, elegantly furnished. When the bishops are appointed they have still their usual method of making a living. The tithing they collect is to be turned over to the higher authorities. In a year or two the bishop gives up work and builds himself a new house. If he still turns over enough to satisfy those above him, he is retained; if not, another man is appointed; and he makes it a point to get rich as fast as he can. So the money passes through hand after hand, and no one of us knows what ever becomes of it. I have eyes and see, but I dare not say what I think.'

This is a Mormon girl's sermon on the financial side of Mormonism."

"I Forgot It."

A successful business man says there are two things which he learned when he was eighteen, which were ever afterwards of great use to him, namely, "Never to lose anything and never to forget anything."

An old lawyer sent him with an important paper, with certain instructions what to do with it. "But," inquired the young man, "suppose I lose it; what shall I do then?"

"You must not lose it."

"I don't mean to," said the young man, "but suppose I should happen to?"

"But I say you must not happen to; I shall make on provision for such an occurrence; you must not lose it!"

This put a new train of thought into the young man's mind, and he found that if he was determined to do a thing, he could do it. He made such a provision against every contingency that he never lost anything. He found this equally true about forgetting. If a certain matter of importance was to be remembered, he pinned it down in his mind, fastened it there and made it stay. He used to say, "When a man tells me he forgot to do something, I tell him he might as well have said, 'I do not care enough about your business to take the trouble to think about it again.'"—*College Exponent.*

THE Academics and all the Normals are now located in one department.

Commercial Students.

Following is a list of the students of the B. Y. A. Commercial College:

William Holdaway, Provo.
 Oscar Wilkins, "
 Wm. Knight, "
 J. W. Clark, "
 Stanley Ashton, Vernal. Uintah.
 C. E. Young, Provo.
 Lawrence Bean, "
 W. H. Boyle, Santaquin.
 John Morgan, Spanish Fork.
 Thomas Anderson, Fairview.
 Jas. Peterson, "
 Oliver Jenkins, Milburn, Sanpete.
 John Graham, "
 Charles Bowman, Sevier Co.
 Parley Smoot, Provo.
 Eugene Jones, "
 Leon Bachman, "
 Owen Dusenberry, "
 Harvey Cluff, "
 Dean Glazier, "
 Geo. Packard, Springville.
 Reuben Farr, Ogden.
 Wm. Williams, "
 J. P. Sharp, Vernon, Tooele Co.
 Seth Pixton, Riverton, Salt Lake Co.
 Orson Misner, American Fork, Utah Co.
 J. W. Stringfellow, Salt Lake City.
 R. M. Holt, " " "
 W. D. Johnson, Drigg, Mexico.
 C. E. Rose, Soda Springs, Idaho.
 Alma Magley, Monroe, Sevier.
 Sam Jones, Provo.
 Wm. Chipman, American Fork, Utah Co.
 Alma Swenson, Pleasant Grove.
 Heber Olsen, Fairview, Sanpete Co.
 David Meldrum, Provo.
 Wm. " "
 George Cropper, Deseret, Millard.
 Albert Evans, Ophir, Tooele Co.
 Leo Bird, Springville.
 Wm. Thomas, Provo.
 Roland Brown, "
 Charles Reynolds, Springville.
 John T. Duke, Heber.
 Samuel Wing, "
 George Turner, Nephi.
 Jos. Christensen, Chester, San Pete Co.
 Nathan Speers, Tooele.
 L. A. Holt, Gale, Salt Lake Co.
 Daniel Stevens, Holden, Millard Co.
 John S. Bowker, Charleston Wasatch Co.
 Lars. H. Johnson, Santaquin.
 Byron Doolan, Provo.
 John Jex, Spanish Fork.

A large number of the students of the Normal and Academic departments take one or two Commercial studies.

MRS. PARTINGTON OUT WEST—"Are you the judge of reprobates?" said a lady on Saturday, as she walked into Judge Monahan's office. "I am the judge of probate," was the reply. "Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the lady. "You see, my husband died detested, and left me several little infidels, and I want to be their executioner."—*Kansas City Gazette*.

B. Y. A. BRIEFS.

A COLD snap.

"ATTENTION!"

THE cadets drill daily.

BRING in your business maxims for next issue.

THE new school furniture is neat and convenient.

WE are pleased to see Manager Hinckley around again after his illness.

THE noises of the railways are missed, but their absence is not regretted.

LA GRIPPE had Mr. Booth, of the JOURNAL staff, in his arms the forepart of this week.

It is expected the attendance at the Academy will reach nearly 500 this semester.

SOREN JENSEN, formerly Tabernacle janitor, has charge of the Academy heating apparatus.

MISSIONARY meeting every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Students and friends are invited to attend.

THE young ladies of the Academy were blessed with bright hued, rosy cheeks on Monday morning last. Jack Frost did it.

THE perfumery which came into the room with the hot air on Dedication day was greatly appreciated by the audience.

CONSIDERABLE credit is due the various committees who labored so hard to make the opening of the Academy a success.

SOME of the students residing in the southern and western portions of the city would be pleased to see the street cars running again.

NEW students should not fail to subscribe for THE BUSINESS JOURNAL. It is a paper of the school, for the school and by the school.

MISS OTILLIE MAESER was ill a portion of the holidays. We are pleased to state that she is now well enough to resume her musical labors in the Academy.

THE Provo Chamber of Commerce is raising funds to be used for paving walks and beautifying the grounds about the Academy building. That's right, gentlemen.

"AN eighteen-year-old calf was coasted" remarked a student when he

learned that a young lady had been burned by a hot flatiron which she had placed in her bed.

LIBRARIAN MCKENDRICK was busily engaged last week in arranging the books in their new quarters. The musty volumes of congressional documents were carefully stowed away on the top shelves where they wouldn't be in the way.

MISS OTTILIE MAESER is justly proud of her music room. The windows are neatly curtained; the floor is carpeted as it should be; pictures adorn the wall and a general air of refinement pervades the whole room.

WE are in our new building and we are glad of it. It is indeed pleasant to be in well ventilated room, enjoying all the comforts of modern architectural skill and school furniture. The Academy building is the largest and handsomest school structure in the Territory.

DURING the holidays, Oscar Vance, formerly a student of the Academy and a resident of Alpine, passed to his last earthly resting place. At the time of his death he was teaching at Brigham City. He was an exemplary young man and was loved and honored by all who knew him.

FOUR companies of B. Y. A. cadets were organized on Saturday last by Lieutenant Johnson, of Fort Douglass, and some four hours were spent in drilling. There were many "awkward squads," but the boys are all determined, and will no doubt soon get through the drills with credit. The total number of cadets is over one hundred.

SEVERAL changes have been made in the JOURNAL force. Mr. W. E. Bydatch, law editor, has become a member of the faculty, and owing to his increased labors, has resigned his editorship. Mr. G. A. Iverson, business topics editor, and Mr. Herman Martin, business manager, have discontinued school and consequently have resigned their respective positions. These vacancies have been filled as follows: Law editor, J. W. Booth; business topics editor, Leon Bachman, and business manager, Andy J. Stewart. Mr. Stewart's acceptance of the business management made a vacancy in the secretaryship, which has been filled by Mr. Will Chipman.

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Passenger train for South at
9:20 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

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Positively, I extract teeth by
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